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FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

An Evening Echo.

Men spend their lives in anticipation, in determining to be vastly happy at some period or other, when they have time; but the present time has an advantage over every other—it is our own.—COLTON.

Secretary Daniels says, "the navy is fit." Fit for what?

Philadelphia is already beginning a campaign to bring the next Republican national committee there. Well, we have always named winners at Philadelphia.

"Unless I misunderstand public sentiment," qualifies Mr. Bryan predicting Wilson's re-election. For further information regarding Bryan's capacity to misunderstand public sentiment see newspaper files for 1896, 1900 and 1908.

Democrats would do well to ponder on the reference to the tariff made by Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, in his address to the Economic Club of New York, Hotel Astor, May 23, 1912: "...every business question in this country, whether you think so or not, gentlemen, comes back, no matter how much you put off the bracket to the question of the tariff. Why, you cannot escape from it, no matter in what direction you go."

Device Needed.

If some ingenious statesman could devise and secure the adoption of a scheme by which the salaries of members of the political party in power would rise and fall with the general business conditions, we should not wait so long for remedial legislation. If, for instance, the Democratic party senators and congressmen who had framed the tariff law found their salaries dwindling at the same rate that the income of manufacturers and laborers are decreasing, there would be loud demand for a special session to revise the tariff.

Then, too, if the compensation that goes to the occupant of the executive mansion were to correspond with diminished incomes received by private industry, perhaps we should hear less about industrial conditions being in a "state of mind."

Not Fulfilled.

Among the multitude of Democratic campaign promises that have not been fulfilled, the following from the campaign literature of the Democratic National Committee in 1912 is worth knowing:

"Wilson will make the most accessible president who has ever occupied the White House."

Washington newspaper men say he is the least accessible, and it is a matter of common knowledge that he broke time-honored custom by discontinuing the humblest American citizen who happened to be in Washington could meet and shake hands with the president of the United States. No other president has ever drawn so small the circle of friends who have access to the executive mansion.

Wilson and Wilson.

On October 19, 1912, at a meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, Woodrow Wilson said, speaking of his candidacy for the presidency:

"I should be ashamed if I supposed that it was a matter of the wisdom or the discretion of individuals. I do not believe in government that depends upon the ability and discretion of a few individuals."

And in January, 1913, at Indianapolis, Ind., President Wilson said, speaking of the refusal of some seven Democrats to vote his bidding on the most dangerous legislation proposed in years:

"If a man will not play in the team, then he does not belong to the team. You see, I have spent a large part of my life in college, and I know what a team means when I see it; and I know what the captain of a team must have if he is going to win."

The college professor and authority on American history had, in 1912, "definite opinions" as to "a government that depends upon the ability and discretion of a few individuals," but, carried away by the realization of power possessed by the chief ex-

ecutive, he demanded in 1915 that senators and congressmen, elected and sworn to exercise their own judgment on legislative matters, be as subservient to him as the football player is to the captain when a signal is given. But, fortunately for the cause of good government, there were seven courageous Democrats in the Senate who believed in 1915 as Wilson did in 1912, that this should not be a government by one man.

In 1916 the character, political tendencies and affiliations of the Republican candidates will be scrutinized more keenly than ever by the voters. The next administration will have a great constructive work to do, growing out of the blunders of the present administration, and out of the changes wrought by the war in our commercial and international relations. In order that this work may be permanent, it must be done in a progressive spirit.—Portland Oregonian.

That Furlough Order.

The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of an administration that saves at the spigot and wastes at the bung-hole was illustrated again last week when the treasury department made in law of members of the cabinet, the women and similar employees on an eight-day furlough in order to save a small portion of their already small pittance. Thus the Democratic pledge of economy has the beginning of its fulfillment. After appropriating large sums for new offices and commissions, and urging the appropriation of many millions for a dangerous ship purchase scheme, and in-law of members of the cabinet, the first step in economy is undertaken by cutting the compensation of the hardest worked and poorest paid of all the hundreds of thousands of government employees.

The order which has been made applies to every federal public building of all of which \$2,650,000 is appropriated. The burden of the savings, that the administration proposes to effect, falls upon those who perform the service of sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning cupboards, etc.

Naturally, the inauguration of this discriminating and anti-economic scheme has aroused a storm of criticism against the administration. The policy is particularly condemned because the administration has been extravagant in so many other respects where economy could have been practiced without detriment to the public service and without injury to individuals. For example, in numerous instances where the last administration had employed special counsel to conduct litigation in various parts of the United States, the present administration, without any charge of inefficiency, dismissed the attorneys who were conducting the cases and employed other attorneys who would necessarily have to study the facts and familiarize themselves with the law, such attorneys being employed in some instances at higher salaries than the experienced men were receiving and without apparent reason for the change, other than that the newly employed ones were "deserving Democrats."

Other men have been appointed to high-salaried positions in the government service with no apparent special qualification other than their relationship to the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of state, and the secretary of the navy. Instead of practicing economy by saving the money paid to these officials, the administration chose to make its first move for the fulfillment of its economy pledge by taking tribute from the poorest paid public servants, who are frequently men and women of advanced age and in dire need of all the compensation they receive.

This act of the treasury department has served a valuable end, however, by calling public attention once more to the violation of the economy pledge. This subject received wide discussion at the close of the last session of Congress, when the Democratic chairman of the House committee on appropriations condemned his own party for its extravagance and showed that the excess of expenditures was due chiefly to the executive departments which have urged appropriations \$113,000,000 in excess of the amount Congress appropriated.

This incident has also served a further good end by forestalling the effort to set aside all other issues and secure public approval for the Wilson administration on the ground that it has not embroiled the United States in European war. The effort to win public approbation because of errors the administration does not commit, will fail because of its own acts which keep before the public its mistakes of a positive and affirmative nature.

Domestic Economy Hints.

"True economy means wise expenditure for the essentials of life and a careful avoidance of all unnecessary waste."—Mrs. Woodallen Chapman.

If it wasn't for the necessity of eating, one could live quite inexpensively and easily build up a good bank account.

But we must eat, and at present we must pay good high prices for our food.

It is quite possible, however, that we eat too much. Miss Annie S. Peck, who has won some fame as a mountain climber, and, by the same token, is a weakling, says:

"Anyone who lives on twenty-five cents a day. It is the simplest thing in the world. It is appalling how much the average person wastes on food."

For breakfast I make my own coffee and use evaporated milk instead of cream. Sometimes I have

rye bread and peanut butter. I have no regular lunch. Sometimes I eat a cake of sweet chocolate and occasionally a banana.

"For dinner I make an omelet with plenty of milk or have a bit of spinach or onion. Shredded codfish is very nice and occasionally I buy a chop or macaroni."

The advice of Prof. Robert B. Stoltz, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, is:

"Eat cheese and reduce the cost of living."

Economy in the substitution of cheese for meat, Professor Stoltz points out, goes clear back to a comparison of the cost of maintaining beef and dairy cattle. Keeping cows for milking purposes is much less expensive than breeding and feeding beef cattle. A beef animal is of temporary value only, while a milk-producing cow is an almost continuous producer for eight or ten years.

The recent rise in the price of bread in some sections, due to the higher cost of wheat, led scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture to suggest "that the ordinary household will find it advantageous to eat more potatoes and less bread." They have computed that on the basis of potatoes at sixty cents a bushel, ten cents' worth of potatoes would give the consumer more actual nourishment than two one-pound loaves of bread at five cents each.

O. H. Benson, of that department says:

"The American people live largely upon a diet made up something as follows: Meat, coffee, bread, butter, eggs, and supplemented daily by a liberal dose of patent medicines, while in the back yards and orchards are millions of bushels of beautiful vegetables and fruits rotting for want of proper methods of caring for this surplus."

Buying provisions in quantities is often urged as true economy, although there are many who advocate the purchase of "package goods" only, claiming that quality and cleanliness are worth a good deal.

Many people, however, cannot save by buying in large quantities because their incomes are small or uncertain. "I have lived through such a period of financial difficulties and know that a special system of marketing is necessary for that housewife," says one woman writer for the present economy. "I cannot economize by getting discounts on big purchases. Her savings must each come in the little, individual things. This woman must take advantage of the sales advertised daily. The one who practices hand-to-mouth economy must either be thoroughly posted on the market advertisements or visit them daily and learn first-hand what the best values are. In the case of personal daily marketing is of the first importance. The telephone might be called the root of all shiftless marketing. Vegetables, meats and fruits should be selected by the housewife herself. The most reliable salesman cannot serve your interests as well as you can yourself. I wonder if most wives realize how much the success of their husbands depends upon the practice of sensible economy in the home."

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Can't Understand.

A steamship line has been started between New York and Iceland, but since we understand that Iceland has gone to the United States, we do not know why the transportation facilities should have been promoted.—Bluefield Telegraph.

Forest Protection.

Massachusetts has a system of forest fire protection which may well receive the attention of other states which are great sufferers from such fires. The Bay state is progressively engaged in reforestation, but it realizes that little advance will be made if the destruction of existing forests is allowed to go on. Fire observation stations are established all over the state, and a system of co-operation for fire prevention between local and state authorities has been arranged, which has already demonstrated its efficiency. The system is to be extended, and co-operation sought with neighboring states. It is only by a systematic effort that anything really effective can be accomplished. The protection of the forests is an important matter in every state, and the method employed by Massachusetts is deserving of study.—Huntington Herald-Dispatch.

Dewey's Opinion.

The opinion of Admiral Dewey on the United States navy probably represents pretty accurately that of the majority of the people of the nation. "It is not excellent, except in size," says the veteran sea warrior, "by the fleet of any nation of the world. Our officers are as good as any, and our enlisted men are superior in training, education, physical development and devotion to duty to those of any other navy. However, we need more ships, more officers and more men, and should continue the wise policy of increasing the size of our navy, which must remain our first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent, and adequacy is not reached until the navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary."

To most of this opinion we can all heartily assent. Our navy is excellent and its officers and men are undoubtedly competent. But what could we have done had circumstances placed us in opposition to England, for instance, at any time in the last

ten years? In sea fighting alone, we would have been crushed by sheer weight of numbers and although it is entirely probable that we would have won some successes, we could not hope to gain the final victory. The heart of the average American is full of courage and patriotism but our good fortune in the past has lulled us into false security. Patriotism must be backed up with a strong fleet and army, not for aggression but for defense, and in order that our word in world policies may have the weight to which it is entitled.—Wheeling News.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

NOT DEAD.

Officer McAdoodle was leaning against a telegraph pole at corner of Swamproot and Peru streets, thinking of his home in Italy, when suddenly a woman, all excited with excitement, rushed up and grabbed his badge.

"Oh officer! officer, oh!" she screamed in English. "Two murdered men are carrying on at the top of their voices in front of my house!"

Officer McAdoodle, accompanying her, found that she seemed to be speaking the truth. Two young men, red of face and leaning against each other for support, were filling the night air with horrid cries.

"Stop it a minute!" ordered McAdoodle. "Stop long enough to tell me who killed you?"

But the terrible shouts continued to assassinate the silence. Finally, Officer McAdoodle was forced to tear the two apart and demand the name of the murderer.

"Name of your Swedish grandmother!" retorted the loudest of the two, peevishly. "Can't you let a couple of honest students give their college yell in peace?" And the two of them fell once again into each other's arms and cried to the moon:

"Brackety roo, brackety ree," Wunlung College, biminy gee!"

TRAVELETTE

By NIKSAH

SALZBURG.

This Austrian town lies upon both sides of a little river with a purple and white mountain range rising beyond. In the very center of the flat town stands a great rock with a stone castle built on top of it and groves clustering about its base.

Old Salzburg is across the river from the castle at the foot of a sheer cliff. Its houses are crowded and jammed together, its wine shops are built into the very cliffs, affording deep, cool retreats for the village tipplers. Its streets are narrow and crooked and twisted, seeming to wriggle their way through the jumbled town with the utmost difficulty. The traffic is always getting tangled up into a mass of shouting peasants and plunging horses and stolid, indifferent oxen, hitched to heavy carts.

The pride of Salzburg is its monastery. You pass through an archway under a four-story building, and then go up a mountain by steps. Every little way is a niche in which is set a sculptured scene from the drama of the crucifixion. At the very top of a grassy knoll is an open temple supported by pillars of more than life size—the Christ and the two thieves upon their crosses. And here are always figures reverentially kneeling.

Just beyond this is the gate to the monastery grounds, which are heavily forested and full of winding paths that lead to little shrines and to open places where one may see far across the picturesque wilderness of the Alps.

Not far from Salzburg, too, is that

Stop Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds

promptly with Schiffmann's Concentrated Expectant. 2 ounces make a pint. Guaranteed to be the best remedy ever used or money refunded by all Druggists.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

All water consumers desiring to use a lawn or street sprinkler in connection with the domestic water supply must first obtain a permit from the office, and any person or persons using city water without first obtaining a permit shall be liable to a fine of two dollars per day for every day said water is so used.

In sprinkling streets each water taker must confine himself to the number of feet mentioned in his permit. Nozzles larger than 1.4 inch will not be permitted, except upon additional charge, and sprinkling without a nozzle is forbidden.

Sprinkling streets and laws is restricted to two hours per day, one hour between five and ten a. m. and one hour between five and eight p. m.

If a street sprinkler or hose is found out of order, leaking or used for other purposes than that for which it was intended, the supply will be cut off without previous notice.

CLARKSBURG WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

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is not only the Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package. Absolutely clean and wholesome—the product of scientific manufacture—wax wrapped and sealed air-tight. Not only that, but—on each 5c package the outer band is a valuable Premium Coupon.

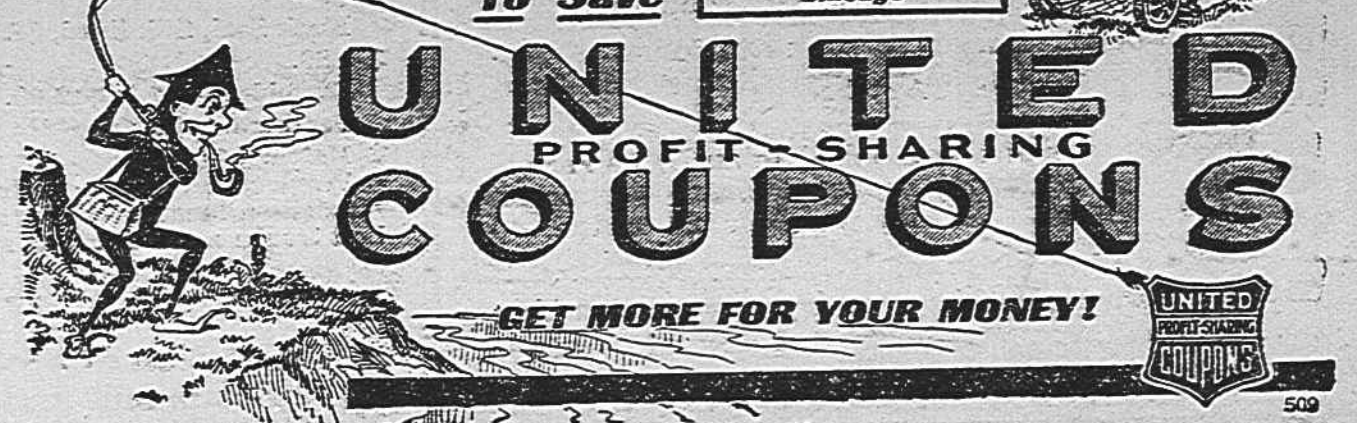


These Coupons come with both WRIGLEY'S — new Double Strength Peppermint gum and with WRIGLEY'S — Mint Leaf flavored brand.

These SAME COUPONS now come with so many high grade products that you can collect them very rapidly. Substantial premiums are offered for as low as 5 coupons—and from that up.

Articles for men, women, children and the home. Birthday and Holiday gifts. Wearing apparel, furniture—a thousand useful, ornamental, pleasure-giving things. The Spearman shown here have a few of them.

It Will Pay You To Save



Write for your free copy of the newest jingle book for young and old—WRIGLEY'S Mother Goose—the old familiar rhymes written and illustrated as the WRIGLEY SPEARMEN think they ought to be! Address: Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., 1209 Kesner Bldg., Chicago

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most remarkable of Alpine lakes, the Konigsee. The mountains literally leap from its green waters, sometimes to the height of a mile, so steeply that there is not room for a house upon its beaches except of one point where the little village of St. Bartholomew stands. In a boat with one man and one woman for crew, you are rowed all the way about the lake, the round trip taking five hours. In all that time, with the exception of the one stop at St. Bartholomew, you see nothing but bottle green water and sheer towering rock, and you feel that all the loneliness of the Alps has been gathered in this spot.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News from the Fields of Science, Education and Invention.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COLUMNS.

The magnificent Lincoln Memorial building to be erected in the national capital at a cost of \$2,500,000 is to contain thirty-eight of the largest marble columns in the world. Each will be forty feet high when completed, will weigh ninety-two tons and cost \$15,000.

These columns are to be made from blocks of marble, each of which will weigh twenty-five tons before dressing, so that over 12,000 tons of the best stone obtainable in the quarries of Marble, Colo., will go into these columns. After the blocks are removed from the quarry they are to be sized to the proper thickness by wire

saws. After that, a barrel saw, which is a cylindrical drum having open ends set with knives, rounds them into shape.

Each block is fluted with carbide-umundum and polished by hand. It is shaped with half's-breadth accuracy, so that the flutings may come together

in such a way as to make the seams of the blocks unnoticeable. The order for these columns is one of the most important contracts ever given to an American marble company, and its fulfillment will require months of hard labor for a large number of highly skilled stone cutters.

A Last Resort

When you have tried all other finishes for your floors and table tops and find that they do not stand wear-and-hot water, then is the time to apply CHI-NAMEL, the permanent finish. Clarksburg people can appreciate a good thing. They have used seven times as much Chi-Namel this year as last.

Roberts Hardware Co.

STOVES & PLUMBING

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK AND WATCH IT GROW

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